NOTE IV.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW SPECIES OF LONGICORNS.

BY

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Cerambycini.

1. *Distichocera superba*, v. d. Poll.

♀. *Caput nigrum, inter antennarum tuberculos linea longitudinaliter impressum, in fronte et in vertice pube aureo-fusca tectum; anteninarum articulus primus niger, ceteri atro-caerulei. Prothorax, scutellum, elytra, pro-, meso-, et metasternum laete ferruginea, omnino tomento aureo-fusco obsita. Prothorax subtrapezoïdalis, antice valde angustatus, postice angulis late rotundatis, in disco leviter gibbosus. Scutellum magnum, semicirculare. Elytra ad humeros oblique truncata, apicem versus gradatim angustata, ad apicem truncata, suturam versus incurvata, partem apicalem abdominis haud obtegentia; singula elytra lineis ternis indistincte elevatis. Abdomen atro-caeruleum, pilis minutissimis obtectum; femora anteriora et intermedia, genubus nigris exceptis, ferruginea, femora postica, tibiae et tarsi omnia atro-caerulea.*

Length 30 mm. (the uncovered portion of the abdomen included), breadth at the shoulders 8 mm., length of the antennae 19 mm.

Head longitudinally impressed between the antennary tubers, black, covered in front and on the vertex with a velvety reddish-brown pubescence, eyes red-brown; the antennae in comparison with those of the other species,

very slightly serrate, dull bluish-black, the scape black.

The prothorax, the scutellum, the elytra and the pro-, meso- and metasternum of a pale reddish-brown color, closely covered with a velvety shining pile of the same color, though much clearer and with bright golden tinges.

The prothorax is subtrapeziform, rather strongly narrowed towards the top, the hinder angles broadly rounded, the sides somewhat gibbous, the disk shows some indistinct gibbosities and wrinkles.

The scutellum is large and semi-circular.

The elytra are obliquely truncated at the shoulders, gradually narrowed behind, and truncated at the apex in a curved line which is directed inwardly; each elytron is provided with three indistinct raised longitudinal lines.

The abdomen is dark blackish-blue, covered with very minute hairs of that color; above it remains partly uncovered by the truncated elytra. The femora of the forder and middle legs are ferrugineous with the knees black, the posterior legs and the tibiae and tarsi of the anterior and intermediate legs bluish-black.

This species, decidedly the most beautiful of the genus, is not nearly allied to any of the already known species; moreover it is so very distinctly colored that a comparison is superfluous.

The single female specimen I possess, is labelled »Clarence River (New South Wales)."

Observation. In the foregoing volume of the »Notes from the Leyden Museum" (p. 222) I made already the observation that *Distichocera mutator* Pasc. is identical with *Distichocera Kirbyi* Newm. Having now carefully compared that species with all the other known species of the genus, I observed such striking differences, chiefly in the structure of the antennae, that it is impossible to place it together with those species into one and the same genus, and I therefore propose a new genus for its reception, under the name of *Paradistichocera.*

In order to make a comparison of the differences of the corresponding parts as easy as possible, I thought it would be useful to point them opposite.

Distichocera.	*Paradistichocera.*
♂. *Antennae.* Third joint large, longer than the next following, thickened at the top, with rudimental lamellae only; the 4th—10th joints gradually, though slightly, decreasing, the lamellae becoming longer the more and more, those of the outerside somewhat longer than those of the innerside; the terminal joint lamelliform, slightly overreaching the lamellae of the foregoing joint.	♂. *Antennae.* Third joint very small, half the length of the next following, broad, somewhat cuplike, provided with lamellae as long as the 4th and 5th joint together; the 4th—10th joints gradually, though slightly, increasing, the lamellae remaining all of the same length as those of the 3rd joint, and equally long at the outer and at the innerside; the terminal joint lamelliform, overreaching the lamellae of the foregoing joint with about the half of its length.
Prothorax more or less trapeziform, with the hinder angles strongly rounded, the sides unequal and gibbous.	*Prothorax* in front almost of the same width as at the base, slightly constricted before and below the middle, which is provided with a large but rather obtuse spine.
Scutellum large, semicircular.	*Scutellum* triangular, truncated at the top.
Elytra indistinctly costate, covered all over with a close velvety pubescence.	*Elytra* very distinctly costate, between the ridges dull which is due to a very close punctuation, filled with a very minute and scarce pile.

2. *Typhocesis floccosa*, v. d. Poll.

♂. *Brunnea, omnino tomento holosericeo obtecta. Caput in medio longitudinaliter valde sulcatum, vertice sparse punctatum, argenteo-pilosum; antennae nigrae, articulis* 3—6 *ad basin,* 7 *et* 8 *parte majore albis; articuli* 3—6 *articulis* 7—11 *multo validiores et intus dense nigro-ciliati. Prothorax supra deplanatus, lateribus in medio fere parallelis apicem versus valde rotundato-angustatis, post medium fortiter arcu emarginatis, base paene recta, in disco dense subtiliterque rugosus; argenteo-pilosus, densius in lateribus. Elytra ad basin recta, humeris rotundatis, sat parallela, ad apicem separatim rotundata; pubescentia densa griseo-brunnea tecta, floccis numerosis minutis argenteis intermixta. Pars infera pedesque pubescentia argentea obsita, epidermidis tamen colore brunneo internitente.*

Length 16 mm., breadth at the shoulders $5^1/_2$ mm., length of the antennae 27 mm.

Derm brown, all over covered with a velvety shining tomentum. The head is clothed with a thin silvery pubescence, in the middle deeply grooved in a longitudinal direction and deeply punctured on the vertex; the antennae are black with the base of the 3rd—6th joint and the greater basal half of the 7th and 8th joint covered with short white hairs, the 3rd—6th joints are very strong and provided at the innerside with a dense fringe of long black hairs, whilst the three terminal joints are also, though very thinly, fringed.

The prothorax is covered above with a rather thin silvery pile, which becomes however very close along the sides; the base is nearly straight, the sides are almost parallel in the middle, strongly narrowed and rounded towards the top and deeply emarginated below the middle, the disk is flattened, finely and densely rugose.

The scutellum is concealed by a silvery tuft.

The elytra are straight at the base, rounded at the shoulders, parallelsided, and separately rounded at the apex,

entirely covered with a close greyish-brown pubescence, which is intermixed with numerous very small silvery tufts.

The undersurface and the legs are also clothed with silvery hairs, however not so thickly to conceal the brown color of the derm.

Although having exactly the same outline as *T. Mac Leayi* Pasc., in consequence of its vesture this beautiful species is totally unlike its congener.

I received a single male specimen from Northern Queensland, and I have seen a specimen of the same sex in the collection of the British Museum.

Lamiini.

3. *Pharsalia albomaculata* (de Haan Mss), v. d. Poll.

Picea, omnino pubescentia tecta. Caput griseum, genae fascia, vertex in medio lineis duabus flavescentibus ornatus; antennarum articuli 1 *et* 2 *grisei*, 3—5 *grisei partibus maximis apicalibus nigris, ceteri nigri. Prothorax antice et postice valde constrictus, in medio rugis duabus transversalibus irregulariter instructus, lateraliter spina valida, nonnihil retro curvata, armatus; griseus, supra lineis quatuor dilute flavis longitudinalibus ornatus. Scutellum, apice rotundato, flavescens. Elytra apicem versus gradatim angustata, apice rotundato, humeris prominentibus granulis aliquot obsitis, ad basin prope scutellum utrinque fortiter gibbosa, sparse et grosse punctata; brunneo-nigra, pars basalis maculis parvis numerosis flavescentibus ornata, ante medium macula magna marginem attingente, post medium macula magna angulari et ante apicem macula longitudinali alba notata. Pars infera grisea et ochracea variegata, pedes ochracei.*

Length ♂ 22 mm., ♀ 18—22 mm., breadth at the shoulders ♂ 8 mm., ♀ $6^1/_2$—8 mm., length of the antennae in the male 70 mm. (the antennae of both the ♀ specimens are broken).

Piceous, entirely covered with a close pubescence. The upper surface of the four specimens I have at my disposal

is partly glabrous, but as it are all old specimens I have little doubt as for the exactness of my statement, that they ought to be entirely covered with pubescence.

The head is grey with a yellowish band at the cheeks and two flavous stripes at the vertex along the median impressed line, the front shows a longitudinal raised line; the antennae are black, the two first joints and the basal portion of the three next following joints clothed with a short grey tomentum.

The prothorax is strongly constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, the lateral spines are strong and slightly curved backward, the disk is provided with two irregular transverse ridges, the undermost forming a pointed tubercle in the middle; covered with a greyish pile and ornated above with four longitudinal yellowish bands, of which the two lateral ones are more or less interrupted by the spines.

The scutellum is broadly rounded at the apex, flavous.

The elytra are gradually and strongly narrowed towards the top, the shoulders are prominent, sharp, and provided with a few large granules, at the base there is on each side a large and pointed gibbosity, the basal portion is covered with large but sparse punctures, and at the apical part four raised lines may be observed, only the innermost being distinct; all over clothed with a velvety brownish black pubescence, mixed at the basal part with numerous small yellowish spots, the remainder is ornated with three (on each elytron) large white spots, the first a very large one before the middle, touching the outermargin, the second below the middle of a somewhat angular or zigzag shape, and the third a longitudinal spot between the foregoing and the apex, moreover there is a row of small spots along the suture.

The undersurface is covered with a mixture of a grey and ochraceous pile, the legs are ochraceous.

The female only differs by the shorter antennae and less narrowed elytra.

A comparison with any one of the hitherto described

species should be of no value, this species being very distinct and aberrant, according to the large clear spots on a dark ground, its pattern somewhat resembles that of *Combe Brianus* White. The couple in the Leyden Museum is labelled »Reinwardt: Java", and bears the manuscript name of Mr. de Haan, which I have retained; the locality of the pair in my own cabinet is not stated.

4. *Periaptodes frater*, v. d. Poll.

Brunneo-niger, prorsus pubescentia densa grisea tectus; elytra ad basin circum scutellum macula communi magna trapezoïdali notata, ab humeris usque ad medium suturae fascia oblique incurvata brunnescente, retro gradatim diffluente ornata; pubescentia capitis, prothoracis, antennarum, partis inferioris pedumque setis pallidis sparse intermixta. Antennarum scapus rugosus. Discus prothoracis granulis parvis obsitus, spinae laterales validae, haud vero forte supra ductae. Elytra ad humeros dente parvo, obtuso instructa; parte basali granulis parvis perpaucis, lateraliter subtus humeros sat numerosis, obtecta; ad apicem truncata, nonnihil emarginata, dente pervalido marginali armata.

Length 41 mm., breadth at the shoulders 13 mm., length of the antennae 60 mm.

Derm dark brown, entirely covered with a greyish scale-like pubescence; the elytra ornated at the base with a large brown trapezoïdal blotch, common to both and enclosing the scutellum, and an oblique curved brownish band, shading off insensibly behind, beginning below the shoulder and terminating at the suture somewhat below the middle. The pubescence of the head and the prothorax is intermixed with a few very short pale setulose hairs, which become longer and much more numerous on the antennae, the under surface and the legs.

The scape of the antennae is rather strongly rugose in a transverse direction, the third joint is as long as the 6th and 7th together, the 4th—10th gradually decreasing, the terminal joint not quite twice as long as the foregoing.

The disk of the prothorax is covered with minute granules, which are however rather indistinct by the covering pile, and there is a small naked spot in the middle; the lateral spines are long and acute, but not strongly directed upwards.

The scutellum is triangular, broadly rounded at the top.

The elytra are sensibly narrowed below the shoulders, swelling out behind the middle and then slightly converging towards the marginal spines, which are very strong, the apical truncation is feebly emarginated; the shoulders are armed with a small, obtuse tooth, the shoulder region is thickly covered with small granules, and there may be observed also a few scattered ones at the base and below the brown blotch.

This species is not unlike any of the formerly described species, it is however nearest allied to *P. luctator* Pascoe, with which it corresponds in size and in having a rugose scape and elytra destitute of setulose hairs, but it may be easily distinguished from that species by the presence of granules on the elytra.

The specimen in the collection of the Leyden Museum (ex mus. Godeffroy) is labelled »New-Britain", whilst the specimen in my own collection was captured at Cape York (Queensland).